

**IAP16 Rec'd PCT/PTO 28 NOV 2005**  
**ACTIVE INGREDIENT COMPOSITION COMPRISING VEGETABLE EXTRACTS FOR USE  
IN COSMETIC PRODUCTS****BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION****Field of the invention**

[0002] The invention relates to an active preparation for cosmetics, which contains plant extracts and has special anti-radical properties.

**Related Art of the invention**

[0003] From WO 99/66881, a cosmetic active preparation with a high radical protection factor is known, which contains an extract from the bark of Quebracho blanco enclosed in microcapsules and a silkworm extract as main ingredients, which extracts are provided in a gel together with phospholipids and form an association complex in said gel. The aforesaid active complex can in addition contain further ingredients, e.g. plant extracts. Plant extracts mentioned include, among many others, those obtained from coffee beans and angelica root. Said combinations have radical protection factors ranging between 100 and 10,000, and the cosmetic preparations in which they are used have radical protection factors of 40-200, depending on the amount of the active preparation added.

**SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

[0004] The object of the invention is to provide a composition for use in cosmetics, which can be easily prepared without using encapsulating liposomes and which at the same time has a high radical protection factor, but can be combined much more easily with other cosmetic ingredients and is also suitable for the production of perfumes and sprays.

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[0005] According to the invention, the active preparation consists of a mixture of plant extracts with an alcoholic base, which consists of 0.1 to 2% by weight extract from green coffee beans, 0.1 to 2% by weight extract from the leaves of *Camellia sinensis*, 0.1 to 2% by weight extract from *Pongamia pinnata* and 0.1 to 2% by weight extract from the roots of *Angelica archangelica*, a monovalent C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>5</sub> alcohol making up the remainder up to 100% by weight. The extract mixture is free from liposomes and has a radical protection factor ranging between 1,400 and 2,900 x 10<sup>14</sup> radicals per mg.

[0006] The aforesaid extracts are alcoholic or aqueous-alcoholic extracts, preferably alcoholic extracts. The extraction temperatures range between 18 and 28°C. The extract from *Pongamia pinnata* was obtained from the whole plant.

[0007] The extract mixture can make up 0.1 to 10% by weight, preferably 0.1 to 5% by weight, of a cosmetic, relative to the cosmetic's total weight. It has been found that such an active mixture has an unexpectedly high radical protection factor (RPF) of approx. 1,400-2,900 x 10<sup>14</sup> radicals per mg, determined by measuring the number of free radicals in a solution of a test substance (S<sub>1</sub>) by means of electron spin resonance (ESR) and comparing it with the ESR measuring result of the cosmetic active preparation according to the equation

$$RPF = (RC \times RF) / PI$$

wherein  $RF = (S_1 - S_2) / S_1$ ; RC = concentration of the test substance (radicals/ml); PI = concentration of the active preparation (mg/ml) (measurement according to WO 99/66881).

[0008] The RPF found in this way is considerably higher than that of an active preparation in WO 99/66881, which is specified to be 1,255.

[0009] It has further been found that a cosmetic composition containing the active preparation according to the invention will have radical protection factors of 60 to  $140 \times 10^{14}$  radicals per mg if said active preparation is contained in said cosmetic composition in a preferred concentration ranging between 0.5 and 2% by weight, which is considerably higher than the values of 35 to  $49 \times 10^{14}$  specified in the examples of WO 99/66881.

[00010] The active preparation according to the invention can be used in W/O or O/W emulsions, gels or gel emulsions. Its use in perfumes or sprays is particularly advantageous. The active preparations known from WO 99/66881 are always combined with a gel and in addition the active agents are encapsulated in liposomes, which frequently makes it very difficult to atomize such formulations; as a consequence, these formulations with high radical protection factors can hardly be used for such applications. In contrast, the alcoholic solution of the active preparation according to the invention can be prepared more easily since no liposomes must be produced, it has high radical protection factors and it can be incorporated into spray or perfume applications and atomized by the user without problems.

[00011] The active preparation according to the invention can also be combined with other cosmetic auxiliaries and active agents and processed to obtain forms suitable for application.

[00012] Such auxiliaries include water, preservatives, colourants, pigments having a colouring effect, thickeners, fragrances, alcohols, polyols, esters, electrolytes, gel-forming agents, polar and non-polar oils, polymers, copolymers, emulsifiers, stabilizers.

[00013] Cosmetic active agents include e.g. inorganic and organic sunscreens, further radical scavengers, moisturizers, vitamins, enzymes, further plant-based active agents, polymers, melanin, antioxidants, anti-inflammatory natural active agents.

#### **Detailed Description of the Invention**

[00014] The invention will hereinafter be explained in more detail by means of examples. All quantities are in % by weight unless indicated otherwise.

#### **[00015] Example 1 Moisturizing skin balm**

##### **Phase A**

Water	q.s. ad 100
Glycerine	2.0
Butylene Glycol	2.0
Tetrasodium Ethylenediamine Tetra-acetic Acid	0.1
Preservative	0.4
pH adjuster	0.3

##### **Phase B**

Beheneth-25	3.3
Cetearyl Alcohol	2.7
Dicapryl Carbonate	8.5
Shea Butter	7.2
Phenoxyethanol	0.9

Modified maize starch powder	3.0
Dimethicone	1.4
Simulgel® NS	3.5

**Phase C**

Colourants	0.1
Water of volcanic origin**	1.0
Peptide palmitoyl-gly-his-lys	0.5
Mixture of alcoholic extracts from plants*	0.2
<i>Crithmum maritimum</i> extract	0.5
Hydrolyzed soy protein	1.0
Benzophenone-4 (for colourants)	0.4

\* Consisting of 0.2% by weight seeds of coffee beans, 0.2% by weight *Camellia sinensis* leaves, 0.2% by weight *Pongamia pinnata*, 0.2% by weight angelica root and 99.2% by weight ethanol; RPF 2630 x 10<sup>14</sup> rad/mg.

\*\* With the following salt concentrations:

0.01-0.05 mg/l Fe, 100-300 mg/l K, 1,000-2,000 mg/l Na, 80-200 mg/l Mg, 50-150 mg/l Ca, 50-150 mg/l Si (as SiO<sub>2</sub>), 0.01-0.1 mg/l P, 0.001-0.005 mg/l Se, 0.01-0.03 mg/l Zn.

[00016] Phases A and B are mixed separately at approx. 60°C, Phase C is mixed at approx. 35°C, and all three phases are combined with one another while stirring at approx. 35°C.

[00017] The skin balm has an RPF of 68 (x 10<sup>14</sup> radicals per mg).

**Example 2 Perfume**

Ethanol	q.s. ad 100
Mixture of alcoholic extracts from plants*	9.5
Perfume	8

RPF = 137.

Example 3 Spray

Ethanol	q.s. ad 100
Mixture of alcoholic extracts from plants*	5
Propellant gas	38
RPF = 93.	

[00018] The spray was excellent to handle, showed a very fine droplet distribution and caused no such problems as comparative sprays in which plant extracts were encapsulated in liposomes.